



bacteria

byproduct



Microscopic, one-celled organisms.

Something produced when something else
is made or consumed.



carnivore

consumer



An organism that gets its energy by eating other animals.

An organism that gets energy and matter by eating other organisms; to use goods produced by natural or human social systems; or, one who uses energy resources.



consumption

decomposers



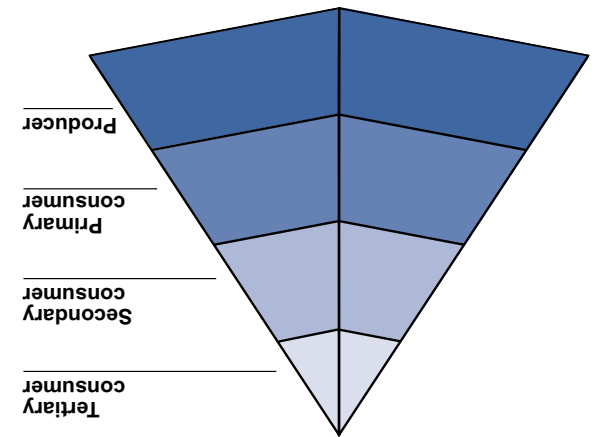
Getting and using energy and matter from a natural system, such as by eating other organisms; the process of using goods produced by natural or human social systems; or, in the context of energy resources, the use and conversion of an energy source from one form to another.

Bacteria and fungi that get energy from the matter in dead organisms and waste.



ecosystem

energy pyramid



A community of plants, animals, and their surroundings that depend on each other.

A representation of the amount of energy available at different levels of a food chain.



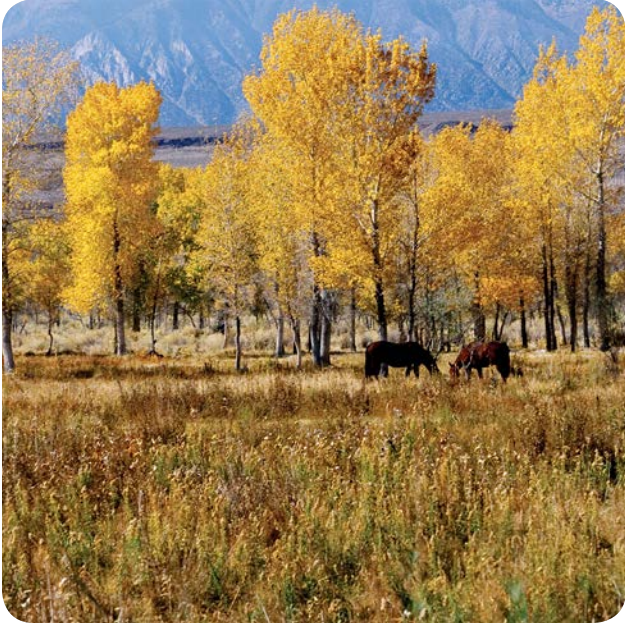
food web

fungus



A group of connected food chains in an ecosystem.

An organism, such as a mushroom, that gets energy and matter primarily from dead organisms.



habitat

herbivores



The place where an organism lives and meets its needs.

Organisms that get energy from the matter in plants and other producers.



human practices

natural systems



The ways that individual people, communities, and societies do things, such as the harvesting or extracting of materials and the production of goods.

The parts, processes, and cycles in an environment, and the interactions among plants, animals, and other organisms with their environment.



omnivore

organism



An organism that gets energy and matter by eating both plants and animals.

A living thing, such as a plant, animal, or other life form, that can grow and reproduce.



population

primary consumer



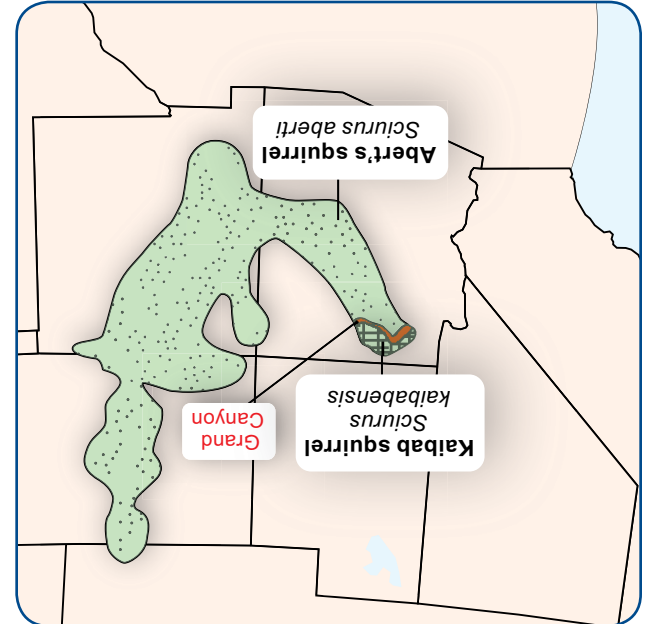
The number of individuals of a species living in a place at a given time.

In a food chain, the first consumer;
an herbivore.



producer

range



An organism (plant or alga) that converts light energy to chemical energy stored in carbohydrates.

The entire region in which an organism or ecosystem is naturally found.



scavenger

secondary consumer



An animal that gets its energy and matter by eating dead organisms.

The second consumer in a food chain; an organism that feeds on a primary consumer or herbivore.



tertiary consumer

trophic level



The third consumer in a food chain;
an organism that feeds on a secondary
consumer.

The position in an energy pyramid that
indicates which organisms obtain energy
and matter in the same way, for example as
primary consumers.